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THE CRISIS

Founded 1910
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A RECORD OF THE DARKER RACES

Editor: James W. Ivy

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February, 1961

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Kathleen Briggs of Richmond, Virginia. Miss Briggs has been active in the Richmond "sit-ins." — Photo by Jerry Jones

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MRS. LEONA MIDDLETON, *chairman of the Thessalonia Baptist Church Civic Committee, displays church's NAACP life membership plaque which was presented by Bronx branch third vice-president Atty. Lydia Wilson. Pictured, from L, are Rev. James Polite, pastor; Mrs. Lydia Wilson, Mrs. Middleton, and Crawley Hunt, branch membership chairman.*

■ If America listens to her conscience, says this writer, she will take steps to right the wrongs done to Negroes

The Negro as the Conscience of America

By Annetta G. Jefferson

EVERY nation must have a conscience to remind it of its moral obligations to its inhabitants and the world at large. Egypt had its enslaved Jews, and when it no longer listened to the dictates of its conscience, plagues and terrors shook Egypt until she was forced to spew out her captives who had become totally indigestible. Moses was merely the spokesman for the hearts of an anguished people. Even in those days, when slavery was considered a must for the economy of a nation, the slaves themselves found the shackles an insult to the beauty and higher reasoning power of man. For when they looked up into the immensity—the vastness beyond, and upon the rolling fields pregnant with vegetation, the quick movement of the animal world preoccuppied with living, and listened to the magnifiicent ensemble of all nature playing its song of freedom, they knew that they too must be free or cease to exist in such a world. If the Supreme Intelligence saw fit to give animals the vast stage of nature in which to play, build and perpetuate themselves, surely the stage designed for man must be of greater latitude. Not only must he have bodily freedom, but a freedom which allows his mind to soar in such a manner that by its very flight others are drawn upward.

Ghandi and the Indian nation became the conscience of England—and such a conscience that all the world had to listen and be retaught. The world became Ghandi's classroom in which he taught "passive resistance" and "civil disobedience." "Civil disobedience" was not new, for Thoreau, the great American thinker and poet, had written on this very subject. The motivating idea involved is, that if a government prohibits a person from obeying the higher law — the law of his con-

ANNETTA G. JEFFERSON, the daughter of Bishop Gomez of the Fourth Episcopal District of the AME Church, is an M. A. from Western Reserve and now teaches at the Addison Junior High School, Cleveland, Ohio.

science, then that government should be disobeyed. This corresponded with Transcendentalism, which affirms man's ability to transcend the mundane and the petty things of life.

Seeing that this philosophy was strongly attuned to his own personal philosophy and applicable to himself and his people, Ghandi adopted it. He assumed the responsibility of leading his people to freedom. This freedom, however, was not won easily. Ghandi often had to resort to death-fasts to win the sympathy of the foreign intruders and even his own people. Because of sectarianism and doctrinal differences between the Moslems and Hindus, India was divided. However, with Ghandi's faithful adherence to the principles of "passive resistance," India was free at last.

What a picture comes to mind when we think of this outwardly frail, emaciated man wielding such power, not by means of violence, but by the Christian standard of love and understanding—a man limited in world knowledge, but with a great heart, great enough to embrance all enslaved people the world over.

GHANDI'S CRY

The cry of Ghandi became the unified cry of all the dark-skinned people. Wars have been fought for freedom, but freedom remained in its embryonic stage—a mere idea—a whispered thought in saner and nobler moments of concentration. What then was the alternative? Since violent resistance had only created mistrust and deep seated hatred, why not peaceful resistance? Like a small bird bursting from its shell and finding new life, the idea began to feather itself into maturity. What better place to find its home than the southlands of America—a land born out of the very idea of freedom?

The Negro has become, not the passive conscience of America, but a very active one. The Negro dares America to re-read its Constitution and find anywhere within its pages that this nation was built only for the people of Caucasian origin. It challenges America to find a justification for slavery in the Bible she professes to revere. For one cannot read just a portion of the Bible—or any book for that matter—and contend that he has arrived at complete truth. Christ came to reinterpret God's laws to meet the demands of a new age. He preached the doctrine of brotherhood and did not limit it to a chosen race. His life and death are only significant when it is remembered as a sacrifice for the salvation of all mankind. And this salvation can only become a reality when men will emulate His teachings, re-evaluate His life, and live His gospel of love.

What then are the Negroes' textbooks? The biography of Moses and the Hebrew people, the life and struggles of Ghandi, and greatest, by far, the life and death of Christ. He no longer finds comfort in a distant heaven where there will be open gates of freedom. He no longer waits for a chariot to carry him to a state of equality. He no longer looks for a hiding place from man's inhumanity. The dream is still there, not to be realized only in the "Hereafter," but in the "Here and Now!"

Ah America, you should never

have brought the black man to your shores and let him taste for a moment the sweet atmosphere of the liberty that you enjoyed. For once tasted, it becomes so palatable that nothing can satisfy the appetite but to savor of it fully. You should never have sent your doctrine of Christianity to the slave cabins and cotton fields if you did not fully mean or understand your own creed. Your ideas fell on an imaginative and passionate race which eagerly grasped your words and gave them a new sound. Your Christ became, first a song hummed by an old field hand, and later a way of thinking—a way of life. While you timidly sang of your Christianity, the Negro shouted his and found in it so much sweetness that it had to be shared with another—and still another.

BACK TO AFRICA PROGRAM

Becoming alarmed, you momentarily attempted to establish a "send them back to Africa" program. Of those who returned to Africa, many found death in this now strange land. Why didn't it dawn upon you then that you had taken to your bosom a child—orphaned, to be sure—but a child, and that the full responsibility of motherhood now rested on your rich shoulders? Like a spoiled, immature patient, you pushed your responsibility into the background and sought ways to make sport and to feed your already full belly with riches, often using your own children as a means to an end. You shackled their strong bodies to the plow, neglected what you thought was fallow land, and followed after greener pastures, forgetting the seeds you had dropped on the way.

But when your unity was threatened, you remembered your children and used them as an argument for war. "The Union at all cost" was your cry. "And if it means we must free our black children to save the Union, then it is expedient that we do so. For what is freedom when it is confined to a sheet of paper? Time enough, after the Union is saved, to show our children their proper place."

But with childlike faith, your children believed your Emancipation Proclamation. Freedom at last! Your Union was saved, your new laws passed, and you settled back into your old smugness and complacancy, forgetting the consequences of such a promise.

Meanwhile your children grew. They read the old books you threw away. They conquered your strange language. They devoured the "separate but equal" education you offered, still waiting for the day when you would reread your own Proclamation. With education came an awakening, "Our mother has forgotten us. What can we do?" When the world wars came, they thought they had the answer. They would don their mother's war armor and prove their devotion. And so they fought. But when they returned with their captured prisoners, the prisoners were allowed to eat in the front dining room while they were sent to the kitchens of the country. Nothing had changed, so you thought. A victorious nation, a reenslaved child.

But travel broadens a child. Education makes a man of him when accompanied with understanding. In

the foreign lands, the child had been treated as a first-class citizen—his color considered a symbol of beauty rather than a badge of shame. You had not changed, but your child, as children have a way of doing, had slowly but surely ripened into manhood. He saw what you had never seen, what Ghandi had known, that wars solve nothing. He took down, first the books of Moses and Ghandi, feverishly reading every detail. Then he took down the New Testament and read again the moving pageant of Christ's life. He returned his books to the shelf. The time for study had passed; the time for action had come. Armed with a new philosophy and a well-founded faith proven by history, he started his own "passive resistance." "It is now or never," he whispered. "What can I lose? My Freedom? You cannot lose that which you have never had." The child must become the teacher, for the parent has lapsed into senility.

"I have no home but this," the child says. "I helped to plant your seed and to gather the fruits but could not taste thereof. I helped to build your bridges and highways and helped to pay for them with my tears. I helped to rear my white brothers and sisters and nourished them at my breast. And though I could not sit beside you, I could prepare your food and tend you when you were sick. And though you did not want my blood, I saved your life when no other was available. I and I alone, can save you now from yourself. Your democracy has become a world-wide joke and in the countries where you were once welcomed, you are spat upon. Your sacred name has become the cue for vulgar jokes in the taverns of the world.

With tears in my eyes, I view your plight, and because you are my mother and I know no other, I must save you. It is I who have become the better part of you—the very soul and conscience of your being. And though you mock me in your Senate and juggle my plight, first up and then down, and dispute as to what you must or must not grant me—not realizing that God has already granted me these things, for these were mine when I was only an idea in the Great Mind—still my heart can find no other abode but yours.

Great nations do not fall because of attack by outside powers, but from inner strife that weakens them so they become easy prey. So it was with Greece, with Rome, with Germany, and so shall it be with you if you do not listen to your conscience—black though it may be, but white in the virtue of truth and robed with eloquent logic. If the great heart within you does respond, as it did to the plea of so many displaced mortals seeking sanctuary within your portals, posterity will applaud your humanity, territories will sing your praises and men of all colors will "rise up and call you blessed." And you shall go down in history as the greatest of the great—the world cathedral where dwells the free sons of God.

Richmond. Va., chapter of National Chapter Club of Deiouirs, Inc., makes fourth payment on its NAACP life membership. NCCD gives $100 to each local branch in whatever city the NCCD's convention is held. Pictured, from L, are Mrs. Frances Hayes, social pres.; Lundy Lee, past natl. pres.; Dr. J. M. Tinsley; Mrs. Laurice Juggins, natl. pres.

Richmond, Va., chapter Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority takes out NAACP life membership with $250 initial payment. From L: Mrs. Thelma Campbell, treas.; Mrs. Geraldine Foster, cit. chairman; Dr. J. M. Tinsley, chairman branch life membership committee; Rev. P. B. Walker, br. pres.

Mrs. Willie Lee Dunklin (center) of the Waukegan, Ill., branch receives a gold pin for bringing in the largest number of members in recent drive. Others pictured (from L) are Mrs. Sadie Samuel, pres. Lake county branch, and Mrs. Rosa Caldwell, 1960 membership chairman.

Some officials of the Hammond, Indiana, branch: seated (from L) Helen Mask, Mrs. Blanche Hayes, Dorothy Parrish, and Mrs. Mattie Wilbert; standing, Jule Alexander, John Parrish, and Wm. McClenden.

Dining Car Employees Union, Local #456, presents Mrs. Tarea Pittman, NAACP West Coast regional secretary, with a donation to aid students arrested in southern "sit-ins." Secretary-treasurer T. W. Anderson gives Mrs. Pittman check in presence of William Pollard.

Master Works Council, No. 1, Knights of Pythias, New York City, has joined the NAACP life-membership family. From L are Edward Cambridge, Marion Simons, Mrs. Edith Brown, Henry DeJan, grand chancellor, and Harold Clark.

■ This is the author's twenty-fifth annual review of books by Negro writers

Books by Negro Authors in 1960

By Arthur B. Spingarn

THIS résumé (the twenty-fifth annual one published in THE CRISIS), following the practice adopted in previous years, notices all books in English by Negro authors (in accordance with the United States definition of "Negro") published during 1960, that have come to the compiler's attention. It includes a few that appeared in 1959 seen too late to be included in that year's résumé. It is necessarily incomplete and, as heretofore, omits works in foreign languages that have not been translated into English, many of them important. Because of the larger number of books listed and the resultant lack of space, all pamphlets have been omitted this year. No comments are made on books that have been reviewed in THE CRISIS other than to indicate where such reviews may be found.

ARTHUR B. SPINGARN *is president of the NAACP. One of his serious interests is the collecting of books by Negro authors.*

BOOKS

ACHEBA, CHINUA: No Longer At Ease. London: Heinemann. 170pp 13sh 6d

A well-told story of an African civil servant in Nigeria written with humor and understanding.

AKWAWUAH, K. A.: Prelude to Ghana's Industrialization. London: The Mitre Press. 96pp 10sh 6d

Practical advice by the president of the West Nigerian Management Association for investors and for future industrialists in Ghana.

A.M.S.A.C.: The American Negro Writer and His Roots. New York: American Society of African Culture. 72pp $1.50

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for August-September 1960 at page 490.

ADETORO, J. E. (Editor): The Handbook of Education. Nigeria 1960. Oshogbo, 280 pp 7sh 6d

A complete list of all educational establishments in Nigeria with full details concerning each.

AWOLOWO, OBAFEM: Awo. The autobiography of Chief Obafem Awolowo. Cambridge, England: University Press. 316pp $4.50

The success story of the first Premier of the Western Region of Nigeria and now the leader of the opposition in the Nigerian House of Representatives.

ANYIAM, FREDERIC UZOMA: Among Nigerian Celebrities. Yaba Lagos, Nigeria. 71pp 3sh

Forty-six brief illustrated biographies of Nigerians past and present.

ANYIAM, FREDERIC UZOMA: Men and Matters in Nigerian Politics, 1934-1958. n. p., n. d. Yaba, Lagos, Nigeria. Illustrated

An account of political action leading up to independence with an introduction by Azikiwe.

AZIKIWE, NNAMDI: Respect for Human Dignity. An inaugural address. Lagos, Nigeria. n. p.

Azikiwe's address on assuming the Governor Generalship of Nigeria.

BARLOW, LEILA MAE: Across the Years' Memoirs. Americus, Ga.: The Paragon Press. 84pp $3.00

Recollections of a retired professor of English at Alabama State College.

BASS, CHARLOTTE A.: Forty Years. Memoirs from the pages of a newspaper. Los Angeles: Published by the author. 198pp; 35 unpaged maps, pictures, and diagrams.

A brief history of the pioneer Negroes in Los Angeles taken from the pages of the *California Eagle* during the 40 years Mrs. Bass edited and published it.

BECHET, SIDNEY: Treat It Gentle. New York: Hill & Wang, Inc. 245pp $4.50

Shortly before his death Bechet spoke his autobiography into a tape recorder: a frank and interesting story. Appended is a complete list of his recordings.

BOATENG, E. A.: A Geography of Ghana. Cambridge, England: University Press. 204pp 21sh

A brief and scholarly account of Ghana's geography intended primarily for students but of value to all who are interested in the physical side of the country.

BRAITHWAITE, E. R.: To Sir, With Love. New York: Prentice Hall, Inc. 216pp $3.50

The English edition of this book, published in 1959, was noticed in *The Crisis* for April 1960 at page 238.

BROOKS, GWENDOLYN: The Bean Eaters. New York: Harper & Bros. 71pp $3.00

The first volume of verse by this greatly talented poet since her Pulitizer Prize *Annie Allen:* also about her Bronzeville people.

BURKE, LILY: Search for Accord. New York: Comet Press. 277pp $3.50

The romance between a white woman, middle-aged, and a younger Negro. Largely analytical.

BURLEY, DAN: Diggeth Thou? Chicago: Burley, Cross & Co. 64pp $2.00

A book of humor with fifteen tales told in the language which is Dan Burley. Illustrated.

COLE, ROBERT WELLESLY: Kassoh Town Boy. Cambridge, England: University Press. 191pp 12sh 6d

The boyhood story of the first African to be elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons. It is a vivid and revealing account of life in a village in

Sierra Leone told with humor, forbearance and piety.

COLLINS, GOULD: Practical Theology. New York: Comet Press. 75pp $2.75.

Sound religious advice.

COLLYMORE, FRANK A.: Collected Poems, Bridgetown, Barbados: Advocate Company. 140pp

The selected poems of the editor of *Bim;* perhaps the best poetry that has come from the Caribbean.

CONTON, WILLIAM: The African. A novel. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 244pp $4.00

A novel about a contemporary African leader in an imagined country written by an author born in Gambia and now headmaster of a high school in Accra.

COOKE, W. C.: The Rungless Ladder. New York: Exposition Press. 49pp $2.50

A story of how failure led to successful living.

COOPER, CLARENCE L., Jr.: The Scene. New York: Crown Publishers, Inc. 310pp $3.95

A first novel by a professed addict about addiction in Harlem, poorly written but with moments of power and honesty.

COTTON, ELLA EARLE: Queen of Persia. The Story of Esther Who Saved Her People. New York: Exposition Press. 150pp $3.00

A novel based on the Biblical story. Illustrated.

CUNNINGHAM, GEORGE, Sr.: Lily-Skin Lover. New York: Exposition Press. 54pp $2.50

A violent tale of a man married to a black wife but who hankers after light-brown women.

CURTIS, GEORGE M.: Bellhop Blues. New York: Carlton Press. 56pp $2.00

Reminiscence of 35 years spent in hotels in Omaha, Reno, and Los Angeles.

DAWES, NEVILLE: The Last Enchantment. London: Macgibbon & Kean. 288pp 18sh

The first novel by a Jamaican graduate of Oxford, largely concerned with the conflict of black nationalism and entrenched establishments.

DEI-ANANG, MICHAEL: Africa Speaks. Accra, Ghana: Guinea Press 99pp 3sh

A collection of original verse in English, with an introduction on "Poetry in Africa."

DEI-ANANG, MICHAEL: Okomo Anoke's Golden Stool. Ilfrancombe, Devonshire: Arthur H. Stockwell, Ltd. 54pp 5sh

A play in three acts, chiefly in verse, on happenings in ancient Akan.

DEGRAFT-JOHNSON, J. C.: An Introduction to African Economy. Bombay, India: Asia Publishing House. 115 pp 18sh

A discussion of the problems of over population, insufficient food supply, and African skill and enterprise in trade and allied subjects. A useful book.

DIKE, K. ONWUKA (Editor): Eminent Nigerians of the Nineteenth Century. New York: Cambridge University Press. 98pp $1.75

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for June-July 1960 at page 395.

DOUGLASS, FREDERICK: Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, An American Slave, Written by Himself. Edited by Benjamin Quarles Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press. 143pp $3.50

A reprint of a classic long out of print.

EKWENSI, CYPRIAN: The Drummer Boy, 87pp, and The Passport of Mallan Ilia. 80pp, both published by Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, England. 6sh each

Two interesting short stories intended primarily for African youths.

EPELLE, SAM: The Promise of Nigeria. London: Pan Books, Ltd. 252pp 5sh

A useful and inexpensive book with much information about present Nigeria and its potentialities.

EVANS, LUTHER: The Book of Thoth. New York: Comet Press. 56pp $2.00

A "metaphysical" and mystical dissertation.

EZERA, KALU: Constitutional Developments in Nigeria. Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press. 274pp 30sh

A brilliant analytical study of Nigerian constitutional developments and the historical and political factors that brought about these changes.

FABUNMI, L. A.: The Sudan in Anglo-Egyptian Relations. London: Longmans. 466pp 41sh

A careful case study of power politics in these relations from 1800 to 1956.

FAX, ELTON C.: West African Vignettes. New York: American Society of African Culture. 64pp $2.00

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for January 1961 at page 54.

FRAZIER, MAX YERGAN: Fifteen Familiar Poems in Verse. New York: Vantage Press. 44pp $2.00

Tributes in verse to fifteen Negro greats.

GRIFFIN, EUNICE: The Rise of American Missions. The A.F.M.E. Church Vol. 1, n.p. 105pp $3.95

An attempt to cover the subject in a crudely printed book.

GUZMAN, JESSIE PARKHURST (Editor): Twenty Years of Court Decisions Affecting Higher Education in the South. Tuskegee, Ala.: Tuskegee Institute.

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for August-September 1960 at page 492.

HAMMOND, SAUL CALVIN: Something to Remember. Poems. New York: Exposition Press. 87pp $3.00

A first volume of verse by a 77-year-old resident of Oklahoma.

HANNA, HILTON E. and JOSEPH BELSKY (white): Pickets and the Pen. The "Pat" Gorman Story. Yonkers, N. Y.: American Institute of Social Science, Inc. 416pp $5.00

A history of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workers of North America and of its dynamic leader. Profusely illustrated.

HILL, ROY L.: Who's Who In The American Negro Press. Dallas, Texas. 80pp $3.95

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for August-September 1960 at page 492.

HIMES, CHESTER: The Big Gold Dream, and All Shot Up. New York: Avon Books. 160 pages each and each 35¢

Two more murder mysteries solved by Himes' favorite detectives, Grave Digger Jones and Coffin Ed. Johnson.

HUGHES, LANGSTON: An African Treasury. Articles, Essays, Stories, Poems by Black Africans, selected by Langston Hughes. New York: Crown Publishers, Inc. 207pp $3.50

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for August-September 1960 at page 489.

HUGHES, LANGSTON: The First Book of Africa. New York: Franklin Watts, Inc. 82pp $1.95

The story of ancient Africa and Africa today. An interesting and valuable book intended primarily for young folks.

HUTCHINSON, ALFRED: Road to Ghana. New York: John Day. 190pp $3.50

A moving account of the escape, flight, and adventure of a defendant in the mass South African treason trial who was in love with a white girl.

JABAVU, NONI: Drawn In Colour. African contrasts. London: John Murray. 208pp 18sh

An unusually interesting book by the daughter of a distinguished Xhosa scholar married to an Englishman and who has two loyalties, Africa and England.

JARVIS, J. ANTONIO: the King's Mandate. Charlotte Amalie: Academy Limited Editions. 53pp. 53pp no price

A play dramatizing the liberation of Negro slaves in the Virgin Islands in 1848.

JOHNSTONE, PERCY EDWARD: "Concerts for Girls and Convertibles" and other Poems. n.p.,n.d. Washington, D. C. $1.00

A first volume of verse, modern, bitter and exciting.

KAUFMAN, BOB: Second April. Abomienist Manifesto. San Francisco. The author. n. p.

Two short booklets of beatnik verse.

KAREFE-SMART, JOHN and RENA: The Halting Kingdom. New York: Friendship Press. 86pp $1.00

A valuable contribution to the problem of the needs for survival of Christianity in the new Africa by an eminent Sierra Leone statesman and his American wife.

KAVNDA, KENNETH and Colin Morris: Black Government. Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia: United Society for Christian Literature. 116pp 7sh 6d

A discussion between the nationalistic black Rhodesian leader and the white minister of Chingoan Free Church, with profiles of both.

LAUCHMONEN: Guiana Boy. London: New Literature. 16sh

The first novel by a West Indian. Charming, simple and unsentimental.

LAMMING, GEORGES The Pleasures of Exile. London: Michael Joseph. 232pp 21sh

The problem of the Caribbean writer in England.

LAMMING, GEORGE: Season of Adventure. London: Michael Joseph. 366pp 21sh

Cast in an imaginery West Indian island. It is a violent tale written in his usual poetic prose by this highly gifted author.

LEWIS, CARRIE LOUISE: Polished Pebbles. Poems. New York: Exposition Press. 48pp $2.50

A first volumn of verse by an Alabama school teacher.

LOMAX, LOUIS E.: The Reluctant African. New York: Harper & Bros. 117pp $2.95

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for January 1961 at page 60.

MARTIN, ROSE HINTON: Endearing Endeavors. New York: Pageant Press Inc. 56pp $2.50

Thirty-eight poems extolling the virtues of thirty-six Negroes, with moral summations for children.

MASSEY, JAMES EARL: "When Thou Prayest" Anderson, Indiana: The Warren Press. 64pp

An interpretation of prayer by a Detroit clergyman.

MILLER, MAY: Into the Clearing. Washington, D. C.: The Charioteer Press. 24pp $2.75

Sensitive and appealing poems.

MITTELHOLZER, EDGAR: Latticed Echoes. London: Secker & Warburg. 254pp 18sh

A novel in dialogue with leitmotives as in Wagner's operas.

MITTELHOLZER, EDGAR: Eltonsbrody. A novel. London: Secker & Warburg. 191pp 6d 12sh

A sanguinary essay in the macabre. The story of a lady whose hobby is cutting up corpses.

MOORE, ARCHIE: Archie Moore's Story. New York: McGraw Hill. 240pp $4.95

A not too modest autobiography by the champion told with his characteristic combination of candor and hokum.

MOORE, RICHARD B.: The Name "Negro": its origin and evil use. New York: AfroAmerican Publishing, Inc. 82pp $1.00

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for December 1960 at page 680.

NICHOLE, CHRISTOPHER: West Indian Cricket. London: Phoenix Sport Books 256pp 30sh

The story of cricket in the West Indies, with complete records. Illustrations.

OWUSU-AKYEM, KWABENA: Hands Off Africa!!! Accra, Ghana: The author. 62pp 2sh

Fifteen speeches by Kwame Nkrumah, with a tribute to George Padmore by Tawia Adamafio. Illustrated.

PELT, OWEN D. and RALPH LEE SMITH: The Story of the National Baptists. New York: The Vantage Press. 272 pp $3.75

A popular history of the New Baptist Church, authorized by the National Baptist Convention to celebrate its 60th anniversary.

PITCHER, OLIVER: Dust of Silence. San Francisco: Troubador Press.

The first published volume of verse by a gifted writer.

PORTER, JOHN THOMAS: In Spite of Handicap. New York: Comet Press Books. 50pp $2.00

A first book of verse.

RAGLAND, J. FARLEY: Stepping Stones to Freedom. Poems of Pride and purpose. Richmond, Virginia, the author. 30pp $2.00

Good race verse, including the stirring song "Sit Down Chillun."

ROWAN, CARL, with JACKIE ROBINSON: Wait Till Next Year. The life story of Jackie Robinson. New York: Random House. 339pp $4.00

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for October 1960 at page 552.

RUTHERFORD, PEGGY (Editor): African: an anthology of native writing compiled and edited by Peggy Rutherford (white). New York: Viking Press. 208pp $3.95

The first American edition of *Darkness and Light* noted in *The Crisis* for April 1960 at page 242.

SALKEY, ANDREW (Editor): West Indian Stories. London: Faber & Faber. 224pp 16sh

A colorful anthology of twenty-five Caribbean short stories. Some are excellent, others promising, and many are by young writers.

SCHUYLER, PHILIPPA DUKE: Adventures in Black and White. New York: Robert Speller & Sons, Inc. 302pp $4.95

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for January 1961 at page 57.

SELLERS, CHARLES GREEN (Editor, white): The Southerner as an American. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press. 216pp $5.00

Chapter one "As for our history" is by John Hope Franklin; chapter seven, "The Negro as a Southerner and American," is by L. D. Reddick.

SHORES, MINNIE T.: Publicans and Sinners. New York: Comet Press. 172pp $3.00

A novel about a group of middle-class, educated Negroes.

SOLARIN, TAI: Toward Nigeria's Moral Self-government. Kenne, Nigeria, the author. 95pp 5sh 6d

Advice given before independence, largely autobiographical.

SMYTHE, HUGH H. and MABLE M.: The New Nigerian Elite. California: Stanford University Press. 196pp $5.00

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for February 1961 at page ....

TAYLOR, MODDIE D.: First Principles of Chemistry. Princeton, N. J.: D. Van Nostrand Co., Inc. 688pp

A comprehensive and up-to-date text book for introductory college courses by the professor of chemistry at Howard University.

[TUBMAN, WILLIAM S. V.]: The Plot That failed. Monrovia, Liberia. 68pp

The story of the attempted assassination of President Tubman Published by authority and approved in 1956.

TUBMAN, WILLIAM S. V.: President of Liberia Speaks. London: Tubman Catron Co. Consolidated Publisher, Ltd. 301pp 35sh

Eighty-three speeches by the President, with 24 illustrations. Edited by E. Reginald Towsend.

WASHINGTON, FORRESTER B.: Contemporary Artists of Africa. New York: Harmon Foundation 32pp $2.00

A record of all known African artists and of the schools in Africa where art is taught.

WEST, JOHN: Cobra Venom, 126pp; A Taste for Blood, 140pp; Bullets are my business, 128pp New York: American Library Signet Books. 35¢ each.

Three more exciting mysteries solved by the late Dr. West's own detective Rockey Steele.

WILLIAMS, JOHN A.: The Angry Ones. New York: Ace Books. 192pp 35¢

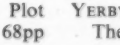
A novel largely concerned with the problem of an educated Negro in love with a white girl.

YANCEY, A. H.: Interposition-Nullification. What the Negroes may expect. New York: Comet Press. 134pp $2.75

A novel by an octogenarian, largely concerned with Negro-white relations in the South.

YERBY, FRANK: Gillian. New York: The Dial Press. 346pp $3.95

The annual best seller of this popular and prolific author. The story of a very wicked lady.



Irving C. Smith

MRS. GILBERT LINDSAY, *president of the Sunday Morning Breakfast Club of Los Angeles, California, receives her NAACP life membership plaque from Dr. H. Claude Hudson, a member of the NAACP national board.*

■ How citizens may effectively participate in the neighborhood council movement

New Challenges to Neighborhoods

By Stanley B. Winters

IN many cities in the United States neighborhoods are facing a new challenge. Since World War Two, bulldozers and migrations have been upsetting traditional living patterns in urban centers. A mounting population has exerted steady pressure to the point of overcrowding existing housing and outleaping new facilities. Under heavy handicaps, neighborhood self-defence organizations have been valiantly striving to keep communities intact. Some groups have done more than others, but all have held out the hope that the pains of a "changing neighborhood" would be mild and peaceful. Today the effectiveness of such groups is being questioned. Some have succumbed to outside control, others to internal disunity. The neighborhoods are in danger of losing an important spokesman for their cause.

For over a decade an urban revolution has been working in the slum "core" areas of Pittsburgh, New Haven, Philadelphia, Newark, and other large northern cities. Vast sums have been invested in demolition and construction to improve the competitive position of downtown business and real estate. At the edge of the core, formerly ghettoes occupied by Jews, Negroes, and other minorities, new apartment housing is rising. Due to the high cost of urban land, much of this housing is publicly subsidized through acquisition of the slum properties by federal and local governments under a 2-1 cost ratio. Then they are resold to private developers at a price equal to the value of the site as vacant land, generally 10 to 30 per cent of the original cost. Sometimes state laws permit tax concessions to help the investors in the early stages. The whole idea is to keep down rents by keeping down costs. In practice,

STANLEY B. WINTERS, a Newark, New Jersey, resident teaches history in the Newark College of Engineering and is active in neighborhood affairs.

the apartments are set at high rentals, which combine with a genteel atmosphere to discourage the displaced slum dwellers from moving back. Instead they take the path of least resistance to whichever nearby "fringe" area will rent to minority groups.

Very soon an abnormal demand is built up for housing in the fringe. In Newark, for example, residents displaced from the central city in the past few years have moved mainly to the southern section. That section has undergone a 500 per cent rise in the Negro population since 1950 contrasted with a city-wide rise of 150 per cent.

UNHEALTHY ASPECTS CHANGE

The impact of this sudden demand upon the stability and morale of the "fringe" is enormous. Dwelling units are split up, attics and basements converted, often illegally. School enrollments mushroom, part-session classes are introduced. Fires increase. The influx brings bonanza rentals to fringe-area landlords, many of whom had begun in the business back in the slums. At first the results may be curious. On one south Newark apartment house the sign read "Colored Apt. to Let," while nearby another house featured "White Residency." But as whites move out, the racial balance continues to tip.

City administrations are unable or unwilling to prevent these unhealthy aspects of neighborhood change. Housing and sanitary code enforcement drops. Zoning restrictions often go by the board. Real estate speculators of every type are drawn to the blighted fringe. Faced with these trends, city planners may think of the area as the next likely site for light industry, a rerouted highway, or mass clearance. The focus of community life in the churches, temples, and businesses shifts from self-improvement to self-preservation. In self-defence, neighborhood councils are formed.

Neighborhood councils started up before V-E Day, but the real movement flowered afterward. Idealism and self-interest united individuals of diverse social, religious, and racial backgrounds in the common cause of self-defence. Once aims were clarified and a structure outlined, a concrete program would be launched. The minimal program, usually derived from groups like the American Council to Improve Our Neighborhoods (ACTION), spurred clean-up, fix-up campaigns which stressed home improvements. The maximum program often stemmed from Saul D. Alinsky's book, *Reveille for Radicals* (1946). Alinsky wrote with missionary fervor about the successes of "people's organizations" in the mid-west in enlisting broad groupings in the struggle, not only to defeat blight, but also to gain for the community a share in the urban power structure.

NEIGHBORHOOD SELF-DEFENCE

Today these approaches to neighborhood self-defence are under challenge. On one side, continued pressure due to mass dislocation from the core area is altering the character of the fringes. On another, organizational weakness and paternalistic supervision prevent neighborhood sentiments from crystallizing into

action. In most councils control of policy is focused at the top, where a power struggle often ensues. The struggle may reach the point where organizational unity is wrecked. An example is the Chelsea Community Council in New York, which had the benefit of Alinsky's counsel and $180,000 in foundation assistance. The group itself raised over $17,000 to conduct its activities. But the leaders of the more than eighty community organizations represented began to pull in different directions and two factions emerged. Commenting on the leadership structure, Everett C. Parker said:

> It soon became apparent that Alinsky would not tolerate any agency set up on the basis of individual membership, block representation or some similar voluntary membership plan. Only an organization of organizations with a board of directors of delegated members, each organization having one vote on the board, was to be permitted.

In rebuttal, Alinsky charged an attempt at wilful obstruction aimed at negating or destroying the council. He wrote:

> Discussion had given way to defamation. Logic and democratic debate were non-existent.

On February 17, 1960, the council was dissolved.

Chelsea reveals the hazards in leaving policy-making in the hands of professional and institutional leaders. A proper respect for grass roots opinions is the first condition for neighborhood self-defence. The vehicle should be an independent organization, captive of no one group or faction, responsive to the needs of the rank and file.

Independence is indispensable but rare. Some councils lose it under the protecting wing of City Hall, others are vigilantly supervised by social welfare agencies. Here and there exists a genuinely independent neighborhood council, organised, led, and controlled by the membership.

A vigorous neighborhood council movement would have a salutary impact upon municipal policies and politics. Relentless public pressure would increase the efficiency and integrity of city housing agencies, especially in the vital areas of health and building inspections. Alert citizen groups could safeguard against abuses in such urban renewal programs as New York's Title I. With expert help they would plan viable alternatives to mass clearance, expose tenant relocation patterns which perpetuate the ghetto, and publicize the connection between downtown redevelopment and fringe decay, between exclusive suburbs and segregated cities.

How realistic is such a perspective? What chances are there for an independent self-defence organization to survive? The situation in Newark merits attention.

NEWARK EXPERIENCE

Newark, the commercial and transportation hub of New Jersey, is a city of 438,776 persons of whom about 40 per cent are non-whites (16 per cent in 1950). A municipal reform movement in 1953 elected a new strong mayor—city council form of government. In the years following, private capital was encouraged to invest almost a billion dollars in downtown redevelopment. Today there are few sections of

Newark's twenty-three square miles that have escaped the impact of the clearance and rebuilding begun in the 1950's. One result has been Newark's neighborhood council movement.

Newark's ten neighborhood councils, with one or two exceptions, have been active for five years. Their brief existence may actually have been an asset, for most of them were so small that no one tried to smother them with money or staff. With some help from welfare agencies and a glance from ACTION, they got by under voluntary leadership. Two or three conducted year-round programs. The council in the Clinton Hill section stands out. Its independence, broad membership, and achievements show neighborhood organization in a good light.

FRINGE AREA

Clinton Hill is a fringe area bordering on Newark's old Third Ward, formerly the Jewish and then the Negro ghetto, and now the locale for extensive mass clearance projects. The report of the Mayor's Commission on Group Relations for 1959 stated: "Though Negroes are moving out in all directions, the tendency is to move toward the south, to Clinton Hill, more than anywhere else." The area numbers 40,000 lower middle- and working-class residents on 100 city blocks. Many residents possess solid traditions of organizational work in church, fraternal, and civil rights groups; they form the backbone of the council.

The manner in which the Clinton Hill council got started influenced its structure and policy. In 1955 about two dozen residents and community leaders, concerned over panic selling, zoning violations, and declining city services, and eager to welcome new residents, began the group. After a series of house meetings, the council caught on at an open community conference called to draw up a program. Code enforcement, better schools, and improved city services were the key demands. Memberships at one dollar a year poured in.

Instead of imitating Alinsky's Back of the Yards Council in Chicago or other models, the council evolved its own setup. First it built mass membership among tenants and homeowners. Most members formed themselves into block-branches consisting of the residents in houses which faced each other on a street. Each block-branch handled immediate questions (nuisances, dwelling maintenance, social affairs) and elected leaders to represent it on higher council bodies. Then an advisory board was formed of top neighborhood leaders, including some of the founders, whose business or profession kept them from serving day-to-day. The board began to consider overall neighborhood issues (rent gouging, stimulating local small business, urban renewal, representation on city agencies).

Basic council policy is decided by a governing assembly to which both the block-branches and the member institutions send delegates. Because the block-branches predominate, policy tends to express the opinions of the membership at large. The council's daily tasks are coordinated by an executive committee of elected officers and committee chairmen responsible to the assembly.

CLINTON HILL EXPERIENCE

The premises implicit in the Clinton Hill experience were, first, that the residents themselves could judge competently where their interests lay, and, second, that unity would grow through united action around a democratically evolved program. The council eventually drew the conclusion that it could make known neighborhood aspirations for a better future on decision-making levels in the city's power structure. Needless to say, while these aspirations have been voiced many times, they have not produced the results optimistically expected. A non-partisan clause prevented the divisive effect which endorsement of any one candidate or political party might have had, but the usual types of political action have been employed.

The overriding fear in Clinton Hill is that the bulldozer will wipe out the carefully nurtured community spirit, that declining facilities will impel public-spirited residents to move out. Some leaders have moved, but new ones have stepped forward. The chief hope is that neighborhood solidarity will deter powerful interests from aiding or abetting Clinton Hill's decay and instead foster its rejuvenation.

Outsiders find it difficult to fathom the Clinton Hill "spirit." The council employs no paid staff, but its leaders devote many hours to its affairs. All meetings save large conferences are held in private homes and apartments. Religious institutions of all faiths make available office facilities and equipment. Sympathetic observers note that despite problems typical of a transitional area, something rare has been created. The council's work was "a decisive factor" in the selection of fourteen blocks in Clinton Hill as the locale for Newark's first neighborhood conservation project under Section 220 of the Federal Housing Act of 1949, as amended. The council chartered buses and toured Philadelphia one day looking for new ideas in housing and recreation. Its petitions saved for community use a large tract which a supermarket chain sought to purchase. City officials are well aware of the area's strong desire for improved services. Regular annual events include a cleanup drive, a birthday party-social, and an open community conference. Recently the council's program in schools and housing was published in "The Clinton Hill Neighborhood News" (circulation 10,000), which was paid for by small business advertising, written by a volunteer staff, and distributed free.

LOCAL GROUP ROLE

Clinton Hill's leaders hope that a strong, independent council movement in Newark will soon mature. Local groups can play a strong role in the city's unfolding neighborhood conservation program. The extent of this role hinges upon the city's application of the idea of "citizen participation." The plain fact is that many government agencies in renewal — and here Newark is not unique — see participation as the carrying out by the individual and the community of decisions made at the top.

"How can I help renewal?" one official was asked.

"Fix your fences and paint them," she answered.

"How can we build the 'New Newark'?" asked Clinton Hill ministers and merchants.

"Get the storekeepers to sweep their sidewalks," came the reply.

Such answers grossly underestimate the insight and energy latent in the city neighborhood. They see citizen participation in trivial actions rather than in the planning and decision-making. Yet a common element in many of the country's problems—racial, labor, political, social—is the need for broadening genuine participation in the making of vital decisions.

Unless the neighborhood's voice is heard and respected, how can people feel they have a real stake in urban renewal? The federal requirements which list "citizen participation" as one of seven elements in an acceptable workable program for renewal leave wide latitude in local hands. In Washington, D. C., residents had a direct voice in planning a neighborhood conservation project. But such democratic procedures are rare.

The issue is whether the mass of people in cities using urban renewal techniques can be enlisted to support decisions which will alter their future, yet in whose making they had no real voice.

The issue was beautifully put recently by Magdalena Miranda, a New York City social worker, at the annual Puerto Rican Youth Conference held at New York University. After raising the question of why New York's West Side is being redeveloped at the cost of dislocating many Puerto Ricans living there, she answered:

> Were all of these developments an accident, or were they the result of pressure from real estate power groups? I do not believe that it was accidental! If we Puerto Ricans are to be influence in areas of activities that concern and affect us, it would appear that we must begin to enter into the areas where the real power exists.

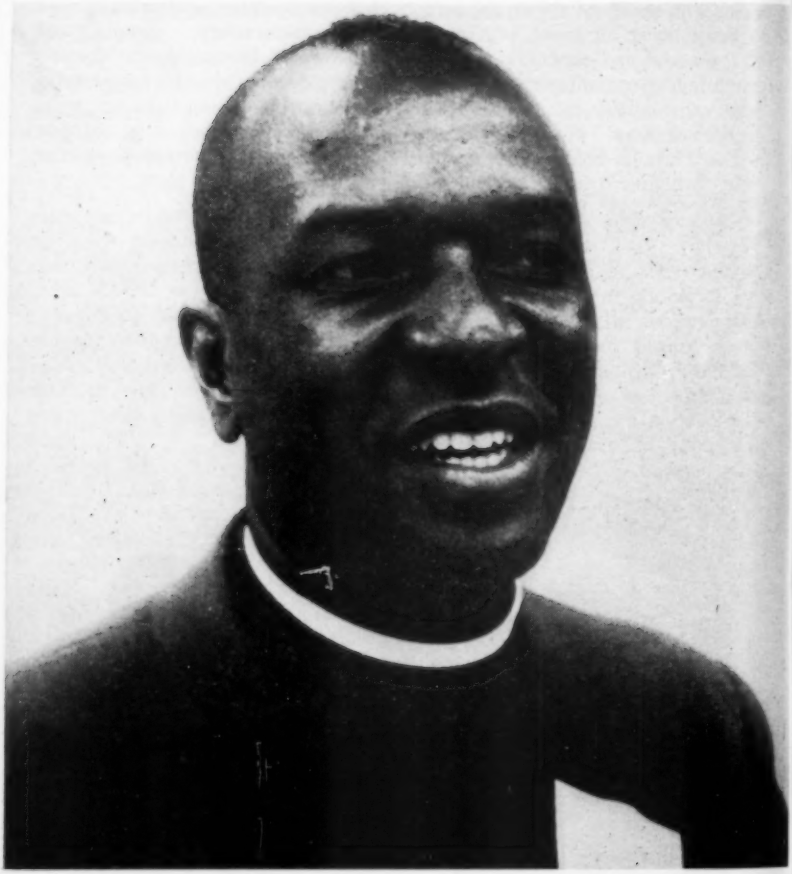
This is the nub of the issue of citizen participation. Hundreds of millions of dollars in public funds are being utilized to beautify and rebuild American cities. The sites selected, the monies expended, the plans dawn up—all are public matters of especial concern to city dwellers whose taxes directly finance redevelopment, but who bear a double burden through spreading fringe area blight, neighborhood decline, and forced migration from the condemned area. The structure of city government in many areas makes it difficult for a specific neighborhood to elect a specific spokesman on a legislative body. Most city councilmen represent broad, heterogeneous areas. And all too often, real power is concentrated in the executive and his appointed officials. In self-defence, the neighborhoods must speak out for themselves.

In cities where self-defense organizations are retreating or ineffective, they must seize the initiative. They must gather their strength in the neighborhood while it still is a unity. If the spontaneity, diversity, and independence of neighborhood councils were snuffed out, the results would be disheartening. Sterile paternalism would clog a potentially broad channel for genuine citizen involve-

ment. The ability of the fringe areas to resist being burdened with much of the social and economic costs of urban redevelopment would be weakened. An imbalance in the urban decision-making process, already marked, would become irrevocable.

By bringing together whites and Negroes, workers, professionals, and small businessmen, tenants and homeowners, the neighborhood councils can become vehicles for peaceful and constructive social change in the large cities. Can they meet the new challenge? In the interests of a better city life for all, they must.

DOCTORS BECOME LIFE MEMBERS—*Dr. Ernest Harris (L) and Dr. Emile Raven (R), president of the Allied Medical Arts Society of Delaware County, present first $100 for NAACP life membership from their organization to George Raymond, local branch president.*



SIX MONTHS JAIL FOR PROTECTING NEGROES—*The Florida Supreme Court has upheld the sentencing of Father Theodore R. Gibson, president of the Miami NAACP, to six months in jail and $1,200 fine. He faces an additional six months in jail should he fail to pay the fine. The clergyman is being prosecuted for steadfastly refusing to reveal the identity of NAACP members to Florida authorities, thereby exposing them to threats, intimidations, economic reprisals and possible physical violence. NAACP attorneys will carry the case to the U.S. Supreme Court.*

Father Theodore R. Gibson

FATHER GIBSON was born in Miami, Florida, on April 24, 1915. He attended St. Augustine College in Raleigh, N.C., and Bishop Payne Divinity School, now part of the Virginia Theological Seminary.

His first charge was in the eastern Carolinas covering the towns of Washington, Bellhaven, Sladesville, Aurora. The second was in Hampton, Va. Miami was his third charge. He has served there for the past fifteen years. Under his leadership the Christ Episcopal Church has grown from a mission church to a regular congregation of 800.

Father Gibson led a major slum clearance program thirteen years ago, and as a result the Coconut Grove community received sewerage disposal, running water and removal of old houses. Father Gibson was instrumental in the passing of a city ordinance requiring running water for all citizens. He was also instrumental in the establishment of the Richmond Heights community. Twelve years later, it now has 2,500 families.

Father Gibson, along with NAACP Attorney G.E. Graves, was the first to have a White Citizens Council official arrested. It took place when Frank LeGree, a Negro, moved into the Orchard Villa section (all white). Fred B. Hockeet of the Seaboard Citizens Council threw a line of demonstrators around the house. This was in the spring of 1956. The Miami NAACP gave a tea at LeGree's house. Messrs. Gibson and Graves left the crowd and went to the municipal building and asked for the arrest of the pickets. The pickets were arrested, taken to court, and convicted. The judge suspended sentence but threatened to impose it if the SCC participated in any more racial activities.

He led the city's bus integration fight in 1956. This involved the *Maggie Garmon v. Miami* case. The Association won the suit in the District Court and the buses were integrated.

The Dade County NAACP has filed forty student assignment cases in the last three years: *Gibson v. Board of Public Construction of Dade County; Homestead Air Force* in Homestead; *Orchard Villa Elementary School; Fullford Elemen-*

tary School; and *North Miami Beach Junior High School.*

In the field of recreation Father Gibson led the fight for desegregation of Miami Springs Country Club golf course (city owned). This was the case of *Ward v. Miami.*

Father Gibson led the successful fight to desegregate all county-owned beaches, parks, and hospitals in Dade county.

He was instrumental in setting up a sit-in protest-coordinating committee between the Association and CORE and a local ministers alliance. They conferred with city officials, and, on August 1, 1960, Walgreen, Woolworth, Kress, McCrory, and W. T. Grant integrated their lunch counters as did Richards and Sears department stores. All took place without incident.

Father Gibson's life has been threatened on ten different occasions. In November of 1959 he received a telephone call warning that he would be tarred and feathered. Local Negroes immediately set up a barrier around his home complete with 24-hour guards. White friends forced the sheriff to give police protection.

He has been sentenced to six months in jail and to pay a $1,200 fine for his refusal to "testify from NAACP membership lists." Such action, if acceded to, would expose individual Negroes to the wrath of Florida authorities and others.

The names are being sought by the Florida Legislative Investigating Committee, which started out four years ago tc "seek out" communist infiltration in the NAACP's state organization.

To date, nothing has been unearthed.

Ironically, the investigating committee came into being soon after the Miami NAACP, under Father Gibson's leadership, filed the state's first school integration suit.

Father Gibson's son, Theodore, Jr., was one of the plaintiffs.

The militant minister again refused to reveal names of NAACP members at the November 29, 1959 hearing of the committee.

He cited the anti-NAACP climate in the state and added that NAACP members would be exposed to endless threats, intimidation and actual physical violence in parts of the state.

Father Gibson pointed out to the committee that the NAACP has repeatedly passed anti-communist resolutions at its national conventions.

He added that J. Edgar Hoover, in his book *Masters of Deceit,* credited the NAACP with successfully resisting communist infiltration.

However, this did not satisfy the committee.

NAACP General Counsel Robert L. Carter of New York City, who is handling the case along with G.E. Graves of this city, said that the Gibson litigation is of utmost importance to the civil rights struggle in the South.

CONFIRMING *his strong stand on civil rights, Auditor General Charles C. Smith, Republican candidate for Pennsylvania state treasurer is one of the new life members of the NAACP. Calvin Banks (L), NAACP field secretary, is shown presenting the life membership plaque to Mr. Smith during ceremonies held in the Academy Room of the Bellevue Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia.*

Cecil Layne

MEMBERS OF THE WISTORIAN'S CLUB *present a check in the amount of $150 to Herbert L. Wright, NAACP youth secretary, to help support the Association's youth and college program. The Wistorian's is an organization of Negro women who are graduates of Hunter College, New York City. From L: Sylvia Scott, Mrs. Enid Forman, Mrs. Alma Jeffries, and Mrs. Vernez Fields.*

GROUP SUPPORTS CIVIL RIGHTS—*These New York City members of the Knights of Pythias, Master Works, Council No. 1, have taken out a life membership in the Association. Pictured, from L, they are Marion Simmons, Henry DeJan, Atty. Edward J. Cambridge, Russell P. Crawford, and Harold W. Clark.*

REMEMBER

"It is better
to light one candle
than to curse
the darkness."

Action is what counts — and you can count on NAACP for action wherever civil rights are in peril; wherever equality of opportunity is denied because of race or color.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP in NAACP is one of the best ways you can help to strengthen your organization for action.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP is both an honor and an obligation. As a LIFE MEMBER you join the ranks of those especially honored for their contributions to the struggle for full equality.

And as a LIFE MEMBER you demonstrate your total commitment to this struggle.

ACT NOW — fill in and mail the Membership Coupon today!

A LIFE MEMBERSHIP in NAACP costs $500 — payable in a lump sum or in annual installments of as little as $50.

I wish to become a **LIFE MEMBER of NAACP.**

Name .....

Address .....

City & State .....

☐ I enclose $500 as full payment for my Life Membership.

☐ I enclose $..... as first annual payment for my Life Membership.

Mail this coupon with your payment to your local branch . . . or to National Headquarters, 20 West 40th St., New York 18, N. Y.

Editorials

GEORGIA CAPITULATES

GEORGIA has discovered, just as Virginia did before her, that "massive resistance" to integrated public education will not be tolerated. The decision in both the Virginia and the New Orleans cases has been clearly stated by the federal courts: you must integrate or close your schools. Only a few die-hards segregationists are willing to take this step.

What shocked the nation and the world was the disgusting conception of democracy and chivalry exhibited by many of the University of Georgia students and Ku Klux elements among the local citizenry, all directed against a cultivated 18-year-old co-ed who was at the university to get an education. Hamilton Holmes was spared this ordeal because he was not required to live on campus as was Miss Hunter.

Even some "wool-hat" Georgians, it now seems, are willing to accept integration, if only token, if continued segregation means the closing of their schools. Freeman Leverett, a special counsel for the state in segregative matters admits that amending Georgia's school segregation laws will "by implication repeal the present constitutional requirement for school segregation." Georgia and other "hard core" segregationist states should now be convinced that they are a part of the Union — the Civil War decided that years ago!

NEW ROCHELLE

ANOTHER important decision was made up North, in New York, when Judge Irving R. Kaufman ruled that the Lincoln School in New Rochelle be integrated. Said Judge Kaufman:

I find that the Board of Education of New Rochelle prior to 1949, intentionally created Lincoln School as a racially segregated school, and has not, since then, acted in good faith to implement desegregation as required by the Fourteenth Amendment; and that the conduct of the Board of Education even since 1949 has been motivated by the purposeful desire of maintaining the Lincoln School as a racially segregated school.

The years between 1949 and 1960 have been eleven years of agitation for New Rochelle. For eleven years, responsible civic-minded organizations and groups have urged that something be done to correct the Lincoln situation; for eleven years the board has discussed the problem, hired experts, made surveys, and constantly reiterated its belief in racial equality and the necessity for equal opportunities.

But in these eleven years, it has taken no action whatsoever to alter the racial imbalance in the Lincoln School. It has met the problem with mere words, barren of meaning, for they were never followed by deeds.

This decision will mean revision of the school policies of many northern school boards that have hitherto maintained segregation by gerrymandering, which is what the New Rochelle board did. The New Rochelle branch of

the NAACP is to be congratulated on its successful struggle to desegregate the Lincoln School.

HOW TO LOSE FRIENDS

THE United States claims that one of its aims is to win the friendship of the newly independent African nations. But one way to lose old friends and to make new enemies is to jim crow African officials who happen to be stationed in this country. The last incident involved Nigerian Ambassador Julius M. Udochi who tried to get service at a station restaurant in Charlottesville, Virginia. The waitress refused to serve him, but told him he could take out a sandwich in a bag. This is the way America demeans human dignity and self-respect when it is in a black skin. It is going to take more than Mr. Herter's apology to right this wrong and to create a democratic atmosphere where every man may move about the country with dignity and freedom from insult. Our racial attitudes and practices constitute one of our big headaches in our dealings with the Asian-African world. We must bring our racial practices into line with our preachments.

PORTUGUESE COLONIALISM

HENRIQUE GALVÃO'S seizure of the Portuguese passenger liner Santa Maria reminds us that little Portugal is still one of the largest holders of real estate in Africa — Angola, Mozambique, Portuguese Guinea, the islands of São Tomé, Principe, and Cape Verde, with a total population of over ten and a half million. Basil Davidson describes these colonies, masquerading under the title of "overseas provinces," as "squalid zones of silence on the map of a changing Africa." These colonies are about a century behind the times — economically, politically, and culturally. An organized apparatus of terror, forced labor, and enslavement are still prevalent. All native males over 18 must have pass books, which are even required of the women. And the natives have the highest illiteracy rate in all Africa.

There are, however, stirrings of discontent beneath the surface. Fifty Angolese and seven Portuguese are to go on trial at Luanda for "high treason"; that is, for requesting independence for the colonies. And there are already four large independence groups working for freedom.

The wind of freedom is blowing into Portugal's "overseas provinces."

DR. ROBERT C. WEAVER

PRESIDENT KENNEDY is to be congratulated upon the appointment of Dr. Robert C. Weaver as administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency. Dr. Weaver is a brilliant man in the housing field and he brings excellent qualifications to his new post. He was New York State Rent Administrator under ex-governor Harriman and went from vice-chairmanship of the reorganized N. Y. Housing and Redevelopment to his federal post. He was also chairman of the Board of Directors of the NAACP.

Looking and Listening . . .

SOUTHERN HOSPITALITY

A DIPLOMAT attached to the Ghana Embassy charged, in December, that he was mistreated while observing American presidential election procedures.

Mr. H. V. H. Sekyi and a local representative of the Commerce Department entered a polling place in Mapletown, Georgia, near Atlanta. According to the Ghana Embassy Councilor, the polling place was thrown into confusion apparently because of the white voters' resentment of the presence of an African. The police told Mr. Sekyi "to get out or there will be trouble," and when Mr. Sekyi protested, the police, according to the councilor, pushed him out of the building. The Ghana Embassy has filed a complaint with the State Department which made the original offer to foreign diplomats.

TEAMSTERS AID TENNESSEE VICTIMS

TEAMSTER Local #945 of Clifton, N. J., was the first New Jersey local to send more than 4,000 pounds of food and clothing to Negro families of Fayette and Heywood counties, Tennessee, suffering economic reprisals because they had the courage to register and vote.

Union president Joe Biancardi and secretary-treasurer Henry Garrod, who headed the action with the full cooperation of the executive board and the membership, revealed that a giant trailer-truck had also been provided by the union to transport the charitable load to the victims in Tennessee and that a second loaded trailer-truck would leave for Haywood County in further aid.

"CONGO REVISITED"

THIS interesting excerpt is from George M. Houser's (Executive Director of the American Committee on Africa) report on his revisit to the Belgian Congo:

Perhaps it is neither necessary nor helpful at this moment to point out that the present Congo crisis need not have existed had Belgian colonial policy been different. I say this, nevertheless, because I fell it so strongly. I remember that the first time I was in the Congo, in 1954, I asked a number of Belgian officials how they were reacting to the beginnings of the expression of African nationalism in other parts of the continent. The reply was that there was no demand for change among the Congolese people, but that perhaps in twenty-five or more years there would be some steps made towards self-government. On my second visit, in 1957, the Belgians had a blueprint plan for introducing elections into the Congo by permitting the Africans, as well as the Europeans, in the six metropolitan areas of the Congo to elect members of city councils. Gradually, I was told, the Belgian government would extend

Zito Studios

SENDING AID—*More than 4,000 pounds of food and clothing are shipped at no charge to Negro families suffering an economic boycott in Fayette and Heywood counties, Tenn., through the courtesy of Local 945, International Brotherhood of Teamsters. The shipment was dispatched from Paterson under a program sponsored by the local NAACP branch, Omega Psi Phi fraternity, and the National Council of Negro Women. In trailor is John Acctore. Standing, from L: Arthur Holloway, Mary Cox, Michael Ardis, local president, and his brother, mayoralty secretary Fred Arvis, and Carl Duva. Kneeling, from L: Bob Connors, Norman Hinton, and Arthur Eason.*

the electoral process beyond the municipal areas to the provinces, and finally, at an undetermined date, to the territory as a whole. It was obvious that this plan did not take into account the dynamics of nationalism. The question that one had to ask oneself was: 'When will the process of nationalism catch up with the Belgians?' It began to catch up with them in January, 1959, with the riots in Leopoldville, for which the Belgians were completely unprepared. And then, without having laid any groundwork for independence by training Congolese for leadership, the Belgians tried to effect a hasty retreat, undoubtedly with the thought in mind that their economic and political in-

fluence would be felt in the Congo for years to come.

But all of this is past history now, and being reminded of it doe snot lead to a solution of the present difficulty. . . .

"A RAISIN IN THE SUN"

DR. ANDRÉ MAMAN, teacher of French at Princeton University, sends us the following comment on the French adaptation of Lorraine Hansberry's "A Raisin in the Sun." He writes:

Everybody remembers the enormous success the play 'A Raisin in the Sun,' by Lorraine Hansberry, had in this country. Its author, a 30-year-old colored girl of Chicago, deserved the New York Drama Critics' Award for it. The Belasco Theatre, where it was played, was packed night after night. It is therefore no surprise to find that the play has been adapted into French and that it has had a similar success in Paris. It was shown during December at UNESCO and after that was taken on a tour of France.

The critic Gabriel Marcel, who is a famous philosopher, wrote *(Les Nouvelles Littéraires):* 'Of the plays I have seen lately the most interesting by far is surely 'A Raisin in the Sun.'

NAACP PRESIDENT HONORED—*The Philadelphia, Pa., branch honored Arthur B. Spingarn, NAACP president, at a luncheon held at the Warwick Hotel on December 30. Mr. Spingarn received the coveted Cross of Malta of the Philadelphia Christmas Cotillion Society. Seated, from L: Judge Theodore Spaulding; Lawrence Smith, chairman Board of Trade and Conventions; James Baker, executive secretary Philadelphia branch and toastmaster; Mr. Spingarn; Horace Stern, retired chief justice Pennsylvania supreme court; and David Berger, city solicitor. Standing, from L: Charles Bowser, Aubrey Newline, Clifford Green, Calvin Wilson, Judge Raymond Pace Alexander, Samuel Dashiell, Arthur Thomas, A. Leon Higginbotham, Jr., branch president; Malcolm Berkowitz.*

Wide World

CHARLAYNE HUNTER *(seated) poses with some of her white classmates after one of her classes at the University of Georgia. Miss Hunter, 18, and Hamilton Holmer, 19,began classes under a court order.*

Emanuel Roblès, who adapted it, is himself a playwright of great talent. Given for the first time on September 10, 1960, at the Theatre de Comédie Caumartin, 'Un Raisin au Soleil' (as it is called in French) had very good reviews in the most important Parisian newspapers. We must say that the stage director, Guy Lauzin, 30-years-old, found in the group Griots experienced colored actors who had played together for many months in "Les Nègres" of Jean Genêt.

Would the French public take any interest in the problems of an American Negro family in Chicago? One has only to remember the number of French plays, judged excellent in Paris, which failed completely on Broadway. Emmanuel Roblès, the adapter, told me recently that when he saw 'A Raisin in the Sun' given by an American company on tour in Europe, he felt right away that it was a play which would be liked in France.

The comparison with the situation of the Arabs in Algeria, with their way of living, with their desperate need of dignity, of friendship came to most of the people's minds. A reviewer said in a weekly paper, 'Here we have American Negroes, but others will feel interested, no doubt about it. Just to see, let them try to play that in Algiers!' We may add that Emmanuel Roblès, who was born in Algeria and lived there until 1958, has always fought in his plays, novels, and articles for a better understanding between people, between races, between nations.

The actors are very good: most of them hail from the French West Indies or from Africa. They play with a deep passion and we can feel that the flame which animates them is not only that of their artistic faith. May I add something: I had seen the play in New York and when I saw it again in Paris, although it was in French, it was very difficult for me to forget the acting of the American group, chiefly of the marvellous Claudia McNeil, who played the part of the mother. I owe her one of my best evenings of 1960.

Members of the Paris cast were Georges Aminel, Bachir Toure, Gisele Baka, Darling Legitimus, Tota Bissainthe, Bernard Lemoine, Doudou Babet, Dominique Rozan, and Roland Chalosse.

We hope that Lorraine Hansberry will give us soon another play of the quality of 'A Raisin in the Sun.' Its adaptation on the French stage will help to make her talent better known and to realize once more that human dignity is always the winner.

Robert L. Cox, president of the Great Neck-Manhasset-Roslyn-Port Washington, N. Y., branch of the NAACP, 1961-1962.

Miyata

Along the N.A.A.C.P. Battlefront

52nd ANNUAL MEETING

MEMBERS attending the 52nd annual meeting of the NAACP on January 3 were cautioned by the Association's executive sercretary, Roy Wilkins, "to take a good look at any plan to abolish the Electoral College."

In his annual report reviewing trends and developments in race relations during 1960, Mr. Wilkins warned that "in the past such efforts have been designed to cut down the voting strength of Negro citizens in large northern cities.

"Any proposal for change must be fair to all, including the disfranchised Negro citizens in the South," he declared.

"The year 1960 must be set down as the one in which the civil rights issue moved into the sharpest focus since World War I," Mr. Wilkins added and suggested that "both national and international interests demand action instead of findings and declarations."

The NAACP leader cited the appointment of Robert C. Weaver, the Association's national board chairman, as administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency as signaling "unmistakably the mood of President-elect John F. Kennedy on civil rights.

"If the Weaver appointment in all its significance is an indication of the temper and direction of the new administration on the legislative as well as the executive level then lively and exciting years are ahead," Mr. Wilkins said.

The "mood for movement" by Negroes toward justice and equality was reflected by NAACP activities during 1960, the Association's chief executive stated.

He praised the NAACP voter registration campaign begun in 1957 and stepped up during 1960.

"The NAACP is proud," he said, "that its college youth members were among the four who made history in 1960's first sit-in in Greensboro, N. C., on Feb. 1."

He further stated that it was the attack with tear gas and the arrest and mistreatment of 300 NAACP youth demonstrators by police in Orangeburg, S. C., last March that launched "our racial defense policy of withholding retail trade from stores with discriminatory policies."

Since mid-summer, the Association, through its Memphis branch, supplied food and clothing and, recently, tents to persecuted sharecroppers

Cecil Layne

SIGMA WIVES *of New York City, Inc., present a check for $500, a payment-in-full for their NAACP life membership, to Roy Wilkins, executive secretary NAACP. The full club membership has participated in this project from the club's organization in 1940 to the present time. Pictured, from L: Mrs. Rose Mary Crooms, president elect; Mrs. Alma Rich, treasurer; Dr. J. L. Jiggetts, president; Mrs. Longenious H. Lewis, public relations secretary; and Mrs. Mattie B. Bonner, member of executive board.*

who dared to register and vote in Fayette County, Tenn., Mr. Wilkins reported.

Commenting on school desegregation the Association's Secretary declared that four little Negro girls entering newly-integrated schools in New Orleans, "upset the whole white race in the State of Louisiana" and observed that Louisiana, "through its shameful performance may have speeded school desegregation by awakening the country to the menace of extreme segregationists."

The NAACP leader vowed there will be no let-up in the pressures for complying with the 1954 Supreme Court decision, and asserted that tensions will disappear "only when justice and equality are the order of the day."

MEMBERSHIP UP

DIRECTOR of branches, Gloster Current, reported that the national membership of the NAACP for 1960, as of December 19, was 386,808, an increase of 45,000 over the same period in 1959. The Association now has 1,434 units in 45 states, including Alaska and Hawaii. Detroit, Michigan, has the largest branch, with 24,800 members. Other large branches are Chicago, Illinois, 15,025; Cleveland, Ohio, 13,547; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 12,585; Washington, D. C., 11,372; and Baltimore, Maryland, 10,931.

Herbert Hill, labor secretary, reviewed the five-year period of the AFL-CIO and asserted that the merged labor federation had not taken action "on its own initiative" to reduce racial discrimination among its member unions.

Mr. Hill declared that AFL-CIO affiliated unions are "guilty of discriminatory racial practices" in four categories: outright exclusion of Negroes, segregated locals, separate racial seniority lines in collective bargaining agreements and exclusion of Negroes from apprenticeship training programs controlled by labor unions.

In his summary remarks, Jack E. Wood, Jr., special assistant for housing, declared housing discrimination remains "the most pervasive area of civil rights denial" and that it would be one of the principal targets of the NAACP during the coming year.

James Farmer, program director, cited a pilot leadership training project completed during the year in cooperation with the Jamaica, L. I., branch. Similar projects to develop "skilled and competent" local leadership are being planned for other branches, he said.

Mr. Farmer also announced initiation of plans for an information exchange program with the new nations of Africa. He indicated that impetus for the new undertaking was due in part to the considerable number of foreign delegations which came to the Association during last year seeking information about its activities and goals.

SCHOOL INTEGRATION

SUCCESSFUL accomplishment of school integration "no longer rests principally with the courts, but depends largely upon the aggressive effort of the Negro community to secure the benefits of what the courts have declared as law," explained general counsel Robert L. Carter.

Mr. Carter further stressed cases in which the NAACP has been forced to defend itself from southern investigating committees, legislatures, and unjust courts.

He cited vital cases such as:

- Father Theodore R. Gibson, president of the Miami NAACP, who has been sentenced to six months in jail and fined $1,200 for refusing to reveal membership lists to Florida authorities.
- Medgar Evers, NAACP field secretary in Mississippi, who has been

Maurice Sorrell

THE FRIENDLY MATRON CHARITY CLUB *of Washington, D.C., makes final payment on its NAACP life membership. From L: Mrs. Louise Kea, treasurer; Mrs. Avor Anderson, president; Dr. E. Franklin Jackson; and Mrs. Shirley Howell, club member.* BOTTOM: *The Mu Lambda Chapter of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity pays-in-full on its NAACP life membership. From L: Dr. E. Franklin Jackson, Edward J. Austin; and Joseph Waddy, incoming president APA.*

sentenced to a month's imprisonment and fined $100 for calling a seven-year jail term of a Negro for burglary a "gross miscarriage of justice."

• Disbarment proceedings against Samuel W. Tucker, a member of the Virginia State Conference NAACP legal staff, for acting as counsel in three NAACP cases.

These cases dramatize the Association's fight to defend the civil liberties of its membership, such as freedom of speech and association, thus enabling them to go about the business of winning civil rights.

He also cited the U. S. Supreme Court victory which said Arkansas school teachers did not have to list their outside organizational ties.

Had the State of Arkansas been successful, few Negro school teachers would have dared participate in NAACP activities.

Mr. Carter also singled out the Association's victory, in thhe U. S. Supreme Court, in a case threatening to deprive Tuskegee, Ala., Negroes of their right to vote in municipal elections.

Tuskegee officials re-established the city boundary lines, changing from a four-sided to a 28-sided area. Had they succeeded 400 Negroes would have been ineligible to vote.

NEGRO CHURCH CONCERNED

AS the result of a national survey, NAACP church secretary, the Rev. Edward J. Odom, Jr., reported that 99 per cent of the respondent clergymen "placed emphasis on race relations at sometime during the year." Rev. Odom added that his survey showed that "44 per cent of the churches queried maintained social action committees to help carry out their work."

Another 80 per cent reporting indicated that they carried on "some activity of an interracial nature," Rev. Odom said, pointing out that this "could be used as a resource for preparing communities for desegregation."

Unfortunately, only three per cent of the churches, representing fourteen denominations in sixteen major cities, were able to report that they had "interracial membership."

In response to urging by the NAACP church department, the A.M.E. denomination established a department of social action at its quadrennial general conference in Los Angeles last summer, Mr.. Odom concluded.

YOUTH DEPARTMENT

"ONE of the most outstanding achievements of our youth and college program during 1960," reported Herbert L. Wright, youth secretary, "was made at the White House Conference on Children and Youth." The NAACP youth delegation reversed the position of civil rights from number nineteen, out of a possible twenty issues on the conference agenda for discussion, to number one.

NAACP youth membership rose from 27,430 in 1959 to approximately 40,000 in 1960. Freedom fund contributions from youth and college units rose to a new high of $11,045, exceeding the $10,000 reached last year.

Some 2,089 students were arrested during "sit-ins" and are currently out on bail pending appeal of their cases to higher courts. In addition, six high school and forty-three college students were expelled because of their leadership and/or participation in similar protest action. As a direct result of their activities, lunchrooms, and soda fountains at drug, department, and variety stores in 116 cities throughout the South are now open to all customers on a completely integrated basis.

ASSOCIATION INCOME UP

THROUGH December 23, 1960, the NAACP had received a total of $985,731.78 in its general operating fund, and increase of $129,100, or thirteen per cent, over the similar period during 1959.

WILLIAM T. PATRICK, JR., *(2nd from R), chairman Detroit, Mich., branch 1960 membership campaign receives check from Mrs. Gertrude Henderson, executive secretary of the Westside Human Relations Council, in payment of the council's NAACP life membership. The council was organized in 1947 to improve homes and gardens on Detroit's westside. Pictured, from L: Mrs. Mamie Thompson, branch treasurer emeritus; Charles Howard, board of directors; Mrs. Gertrude Henderson, executive secretary WHRC; Mrs. Albert Somerville; and Golder Smith, vice-president branch since 1947.*

J. Edward Bailey, III

Expenditures, for the same period, in the operating fund amounted to $1,131,248.99 leaving a general operating fund deficit of $145,517.21 as of December 23, 1960.

More than half the total general operating fund income was in the form of memberships and freedom-fund contributions from NAACP branches, amounting to $571,495.77.

This report was made by Alfred Baker Lewis, treasurer, at the Association's annual meeting.

In addition to the operating-fund income, the NAACP received $250,029.79 from life memberships and $99,803.58 in bequests. These monies went into a reserve account, subject to transfer to the general operating fund as required, Mr. Lewis explained.

THE NAACP named two new members to its National Board, one from Kansas, the other from California, at its recent annual meeting.

They are Chester I. Lewis, attorney and president of the Wichita, Kansas, NAACP and Joseph G. Kennedy, of San Francisco, Calif., attorney and president of the NAACP Northern California Area Conference.

Loren Miller, Los Angeles attorney and housing expert, was elevated from the Board to a vice presidency. Mr. Miller has served on the Association's governing body since June of 1956. He is also a member of the NAACP national legal committee and is publisher of the *California Eagle*, a Los Angeles weekly newspaper.

Dr. Channing H. Tobias, though not re-elected to the Board, still serves as chairman emeritus.

Dr. Robert C. Weaver, recently named administrator of the Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency by President Kennedy, was reelected chairman of the Association's Board.

He resigned January 20 when the Kennedy administration took office. His successor will be named in April.

Other top NAACP officers re-elected include Arthur B. Spingarn of New York City, president; Bishop Stephen Gill Spottswood of Washington, D.C., vice-chairman; Adfred Baker Lewis, Old Greenwich, Conn., treasurer and Dr. Harry J. Greene of Philadelphia, assistant treasurer.

Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, was also re-elected.

Members of the Association's National Board who were re-elected include Mrs. Daisy Bates, Little Rock, Ark.; C. R. Darden, Meridian, Miss.; Judge Hubert T. Delany, Max Delson, George K. Hunton, all of New York City.

Also Prof. S. Ralph Harlow of Northampton, Mass.; Rev. James Hinton, Columbia, S. C.; Dr. H. Claude Hudson, Los Angeles, Calif.; Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Carl Murphy, Baltimore, Md.; Walter Reuther, Detroit, Mich.; and Dr. U. S. Wiggins, Camden, N. J.

What the Branches Are Doing

District of Columbia: Among recent life members in the WASHINGTON branch are the Mu Lambda Chapter of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity and the Friendly Matron Charity Club.

New York: Last November Les Amies' Club of BUFFALO presented the local branch a $500 check, which represents $50 for each ten members toward a NAACP life membership. This wonderful idea has had tremendous effect on the local community and may have a chain reaction, which will be welcomed by the Buffalo branch. The money for each member came out of his own purse and not from the club treasury.

The new subscribing life members are as follows: Mesdames Edna Seay, Lydia Evans, Florence Holland, Ruth Caldwell, Consuelo Brown, Geneva Arrington, Frances Hargrave, Elsie Clarke, Harriett Everette, and Mildred Stinson.

The CENTRAL LONG ISLAND branch is happy to report three new life-membership subscribers: Joseph Mayers, Charles Bellinger, newly appointed branch president, and the Huntington Civic Association. In addition to Mr. Bellinger, the new slate of officers for 1961 are Richard Hasgill, first vice-president; Peter McNatt, second vice-president; Rev. A. C. Lewter, third vice-president; Mrs. Dorothea Devine, secretary; and Dr. G. H. Kopchynski, treasurer.

Robert L. Cox has been elected new president of the GREAT NECK-MANHASSET-PORT WASHINGTON-ROSLYN branch. He succeeds Mrs. Lionel H. Aldrich, who has served the branch as president or chairman of the board for the last eighteen years.

Other officers elected for the 1961-62 term are the Rev. J. A. Belton, pastor of St. Paul's AME Zion Church in Great Neck, first vice-president; J. W. Alexander, second vice-president; Mrs. William Harris, secretary; and Elizabeth Higgins, treasurer. The last two were re-elected.

Disturbed by the plight of the evicted sharecroppers in Fayette and Haywood counties in Tennessee, the WHITE PLAINS branch, under the leadership of outgoing president Grant Reynolds, has begun a rescue operation.

To launch the effort, Mr. Reynolds sent a telegram to religious leaders in White Plains pointing out the need for immediate assistance to the sharecroppers and urging cooperation of the various congregations in bringing canned foods, new clothes, and soaps to the NAACP collection point in White Plains. The first shipment was sent on January 12.

MRS. HOSEA EVANS *(2nd from R), executive secretary of the Houston, Texas, branch receives $100 check as payment on NAACP life membership from Mrs. Paul Stiner, president of the Knights of Peter Claver, ladies auxiliary of the Texas state conference. Mrs. C. F. Smith (L) and Mrs. Lee Address (R) look on.*

New officers of the White Plains branch are Rev. William Young, president; Grant Reynolds, first vice-president; Irving Pryor, second vice-president; Mrs. Mamie Haynes, third vice-president; P. L. Alves, executive secretary; Mrs. Robert Macon, assistant secretary; and Dean Chamberlin, treasurer.

The NIAGARA FALLS branch has elected the following officers for 1961-62: Rev. H. Edward Whitaker, president; Harwood Bond, first vice-president; Dr. Benjamin F. Bullock, second vice-president; Louise Ward, secretary; and Mrs. Essie Crocheron, treasurer.

The branch sponsored a benefit ball on December 30, observed Emancipation Proclamation Day on January 8, and is now making plans to play host to the New York State Conference in October, 1961.

Louisiana: The United Clubs, Inc., of NEW ORLEANS called upon all member clubs to suspend carnival balls and other activities and to contribute their funds instead to the NAACP and the Urban League.

Clarence A. Laws, NAACP field secretary, says that the New Orleans social clubs took similar action in 1957 when the Association was enjoined from doing business in Louisiana.

The United Clubs, Inc., consists of the leading social groups in the city, and it is estimated that there are some 250 social organizations in New Orleans which spend more than a quarter of a million dollars annually during the carnival season alone.

Michigan: Police brutality and general mistreatment are chronic, major problems affecting the freedom and the well-being of Negro citizens in the City of Detroit. Examination of DETROIT branch records over the past five years reveals a total of 244 complaints from Negroes against the police. Ninety-five of these complaints alleged generally improper and abusive treatment, and 149 charged physical violence.

Negroes in Detroit experience discrimination in all areas of community life: housing, employment, public accommodations, education, and law enforcement. But it is in the area of law enforcement, their relations with the police, where Negroes are daily made openly and painfully aware of their second-class status in the community. Negroes experience illegal and unreasonable arrests; indiscriminate and open searching of their person on the public streets; disrespectful and profane language; derogratory references to their race and color; interference with personal, interracial associations; and violent, intimidating police reactions to their protests against improper treatment. Negroes in all classes suffer these experiences, because the offenses are directed against Negroes as a group. It can be said, quite possibly without contradiction that no responsible Negro citizen in Detroit would have difficulty relating at least one personal encounter or observation which would support the basic charges being made here.

There is considerable evidence to indicate that police conduct in relation to Negroes, and even whites, is motivated by fixed race and social class considerations and attitudes. The prevailing anti-Negro attitudes in the community, and the continuing presumption of a so-called "Negro Crime" problem underlie the pattern of police mistreatment of Negro citizens. Out of the inevitable conflicts and tensions which exist and persist, the police brutality problem erupts.

Except for constant agitation for action and public recognition of this problem by the NAACP, and a few such other community organizations, there is little evidence of real concern in the larger community. The appointment a year ago of a Citizens Committee to study the problem by Mayor Louis C. Miriani was the first such step giving official, public recognition of the problem at that level since creation of the old Mayor's Inter-

KAPPA BETA SIGMA *chapter, Brooklyn, N. Y., of the Phi Beta Sigma fraternity, takes out its NAACP life membership. Pictured, from L, are Attorneys Hutson Lovell, Bernard Babb, R. Risley Dent; Edward J. Robeson, and William E. Doar, Jr.*

racial Committee in 1943. In the same period, not one of the three daily Detroit newspapers (one has just recently folded) has ever directly attacked police brutality against Negroes in their editorial columns. These are the signs of the prevailing attitude and of the implied sanctions in the white community.

Adequate solution of this problem will require firm and vigorous action, and a change in the attitudes of Negro and white citizens alike. The following recommendations are offered as a program for corrective action:

1. Investigation of police brutality complaints by the Police Department itself is an inherently wrong procedure. A Citizen Review Board should be established for this purpose with authority and power to adjudicate complaints and to make binding recommendations to the Head of the Department. Any action on appeal from the board's decision should rest with the Mayor.
2. The hiring, placement and promotion policies and practices of the Police Department should be modified so as to eliminate race discrimination at all levels.
3. The in-service human relations training program of the department should be based on sound democratic practices within the department itself and not mere teaching and instruction.
4. The working conditions of police personnel, including salaries, should be improved, and a higher level of training required for employment.
5. The major leadership of the community from the Mayor on down should speak more often, forcibly, and clearer in support of democratic practice and the great need to eliminate the problems of police brutality and all other forms of police mistreatment of Negro citizens .

[*The Crisis* will publish, in a forthcoming issue, "Police Brutality Against Negroes in Detroit," a Statement by Arthur L. Johnson, executive secretary of the Detroit branch, prepared for The United States Commission on Civil Rights. December 15, 1960. *Editor.*]

Wisconsin: Attorney Clarence R. Parrish has been elected to serve as president of the MILWAUKEE branch for the next two years. He succeeds Eddie Walker, president since 1959.

Other officers elected were Edward W. Smyth, first vice-president; Preston E. Amos, second vice-president; Mrs. Bernice K. Rose, secretary; Maude N. Beavers, assistant secretary; and Wilbur Halyard, treasurer.

New members elected to the executive committee were Mrs. Ida Dawson, Richard Sargent, Mrs. Dewey Russ, Father Matthew Gottschalk, Mrs. Millie French and Arthur Mason.

Re-elected to the executive committee were Mrs. Walter H. White, Edson Sower, Mrs. Minnie Townsend, James Richardson, Alderman Vel Phillips, Mrs. Wilbur Halyard, Rev. E. B. Phillips, Attys. Stanley P. Herbert and T. C. Crockett, Mrs. Grant Gordon, Calvin Moody, Rev. G. H. Brantford, and Eddie Walker.

College and School News

THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY has scheduled an intensive six-week summer institute in field geology and field zoology for 1961, July 3-August 11. It is designed for a selected group of thirty high school teachers of earth science and biology and is going to be given by the Museum education department under a special grant from the National Science Foundation.

■

According to the annual report of the president of TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, the institute board of trustees has approved "Tuskegee's Master Plan," a thirty-year projection of development designed by Paul Rudolph, dean of the Yale University school of architecture.

Two physicians of the Tuskegee Veterans Hospital staff—Dr. J. W. Giles and Dr. A. L. Bookhardt—have reported a mouthwash solution, available without a prescription, which is more effective than penicillin in killing germs and pain in such cases as laryngitis, tonsillitis, and pharyngitis.

The Carver Foundation at Tuskegee is offering graduate research fellowships for 1961-62. These fellowships are available to students with high scholastic records, who have received the bachelor of science degree from an accredited college, and who show promise of research ability. The stipends range from $1,500 to $1,800 annually.

■

"It is a shocking fact that a great many Americans no longer believe in the Bill of Rights," said Stringfellow Barr, author and lecturer, at a recent MORGAN STATE COLLEGE assembly celebrating Bill of Rights Day at the college. In regard to the "sit-in" movement, Mr. Barr said that it illustrated the unwillingness of

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people to accept slavery. It is a moral protest against mere legal power.

Morgan will conduct its fifth summer institute for high school teachers of science and mathematics this coming summer. The institute, which will be headed by Dr. Thomas P. Fraser, head of the department of science at Morgan, is designed to improve instruction in science and mathematics. A grant of $60,700 from the National Science Foundation makes the institute possible.

Embra C. Bowie, assistant professor of health and physical education, is one of a small group of people who have been instrumental in raising the National Intramural Association from a small regional organization to the national body it is today.

■

TOUGALOO SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN COLLEGE has received a grant of $16,300 from the National Science Foundation for support of an in-service institute for secondary teachers of biology, chemistry, and mathematics for the school year 1960-61.

■

TALLADEGA COLLEGE has established a centennial commission to raise a $100,000 centennial fund and to plan a series of celebrations, beginning in 1961, culminating in the one-hundreth anniversary observance in 1967.

■

Three MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE faculty members participated on December 7 in a medical symposium by telephone ("teleposium") with four staff members from the

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John A. Andrews Memorial and the Tuskegee VA hospitals.

The "teleposium", sponsored by the Lederle Laboratories, uses a two-way closed telephone circuit to bring together the speakers and their audiences.

Meharry's Dr. D. T. Rolfe, dean, school of medicine; Dr. Ralph J. Cazort, professor and chairman, pharmacology department; and Dr. John Thomas, associate professor of medicine and director, heart station; lectured to a combined audience of over 1,000 on "Hypertensive Cardio-Vascular Disease."

■

At a special meeting on December 14, the SHAW UNIVERSITY board of trustees amended the charter and by-laws of the institution so as to increase board membership from fifteen to twenty-five. The board also voted to adopt a set of by-laws for the Shaw school of religion, which has been set up as a seminary separate in all phases of its program from the college of arts and sciences.

Among the recent speakers at Shaw have been Rev. Frank Bullock of Henderson, who addressed the night class for in-service ministers; and Dr. W. L. Greene, executive secretary of the North Carolina Teachers Association.

■

Calvin H. Raullerson, director of educational services, UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND, was one of twenty-eight American representatives attending a conference on educational

needs in East Africa sponsored by the American Council on Education.

■

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY has received a grant from the National Science Foundation to support an academic year institute for teachers of science and mathematics during 1961-62. Atlanta is one of forty-three colleges and universities to receive such a grant, the only one with a predominantly Negro student body. This is the third time that the university has been chosen to participate in the national program, which will include 1,500 teachers at the junior and senior high school level.

■

President Robert P. Daniel of VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE recently announced that his college has received a grant of $96,800 from the National Science Foundation to conduct a summer institute for high school teachers of general science during the summer of 1961. This will be the fourth consecutive NSF summer institute held on the campus of Virginia State.

■

FISK UNIVERSITY has been granted $82,400 by the National Science Foundation to support a summer science institute for sixty teachers of Science and mathematics in secondary schools.

Fisk president Dr. Stephen J. Wright has been elected a trustee of the Institute of International Education for a two-year term.

■

Two prominent South African political leaders were speakers at BOSTON UNIVERSITY'S African Studies Program on December 14. The two speakers were Oliver R. Tambo, deputy to Chief Luthuli, the president-general of the African National Congress; and Vuzumzi Linda Make, one of the founding members of the Pan-Africanist Congress.

■

News coverage in Africa is "inappropriate and must be corrected," according to a UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN political scientist.

Associate Professor Henry L. Bretton in an interview for UM's department of journalism laboratory newspaper, says: "There is a tendency of news reporters to report what they think is wanted. They stress what they consider to be important, basing their judgments on the editorial policies of their newspaper and the expectations of the society they represent."

■

Eighty-five students at MOREHOUSE COLLEGE have qualified for listing on the current honor roll, or dean's list. The current honor roll is based on academic records for the second semester of the academic year 1959-60, and includes 38 juniors, 19 sophomores, and 26 freshmen.

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VIRGINIA UNION UNIVERSITY will continue its expanded night program during the spring semester, which started February 3. The program includes two kinds of evening classes to meet the need of present and prospective students and it includes (1) regular college courses offered for credit for those who meet the qualifications for admission of the college, and (2) non-credit courses offered for cultural, civic, or the economic advancement of interested adults without regard to previous academic achievement.

Winter concert of the VUU Choir was given at the Richmond City Mosque on January 8. The Choir, under the direction of William J. Goodwin, is composed of college students who give their services to VUU as part of their cultural development as well as enjoyment.

NEW "LIFER"—*NAACP church secretary Rev. Edward J. Odom, Jr., (R) receives an initial $100 payment from Rev. J. K. Bryant (church pastor) for an NAACP life membership for the Tabernacle Baptist Church, West Palm Beach, Fla. Others in the picture (from L) are Rev. A. L. Lowry, president of the Florida State Conference, and Mrs. Louise E. Buie, president of the West Palm Beach branch.*

Book Review

LEADERS IN NIGERIA

THE NEW NIGERIAN ELITE. By Hugh H. Smythe and Mabel M. Smythe. Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1960. X+196pp. $5.00.

Two of the first three chapters of *The New Nigerian Elite* are devoted to the history and political development of Nigeria. Since this cannot be achieved in thirty pages the results are sketchy, not always clear, and may be confusing to some readers. A history and description of the traditional elite might have been more appropriate and useful. There is little new from the point of view of material or analysis in the two chapters on the "Growth of the New Elite", which tend to summarize what may be found in earlier studies of Nigeria. The survey and "descriptive analysis of the Nigerian new elite—the class of persons who are in positions of leadership, power, and influence—chiefly on the basis of field investigation," in reality begins with Chapter Six. Commencing here the reader finds out who are the elite in Nigeria, what makes a person elite, their number, tribe and region, education, age and occupation. It would have been of interest if this study had investigated and reported some of the criteria used as a basis for including three auctioneers, three mission workers, three bakers and two carpenters in the "Occupational Distribution of 956 Nigerians Listed in Who's Who in Nigeria, 1956."

The chief contribution by the authors to the literature on the subject are the chapters on "Characteristics of the Elite" and "How the Elite Live." These chapters are excellent from the point of view of insight and analysis. They are also better written than some parts of the book. After reading "The Marginal Elite" one might ask if all well-educated persons are marginal persons?

There are many generalizations in this book which raise questions and it

A "MUST" FOR EVERY LIBRARY

"THE BLACK BOY OF ATLANTA," by Elizabeth Ross Haynes, a biography of Major Richard R. Wright, pioneer Negro educator and banker; first President of Georgia State College (now Savannah State College). Price $3.00. Supply limited. Order from **Mrs. George E. Haynes, 303 Tecumseh Ave., Mt. Vernon, New York.**

DEMPSEY J. TRAVIS, *president Chicago, Ill., branch presents an "Award of Merit" to Chicago businessman Henry Fort (2nd from L). Mr. Fort, grand senior warden Prince Hall Masons in Illinois and head of the Masonic lodge's youth program, recently purchased a $500 NAACP life membership. Others pictured are Earl B. Dickerson, who served as chairman of the Chicago freedom fund dinner, and Roosevelt Robinson, members of the branch life membership committee.*

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might have been useful if more of the material upon which the generalizations are based was included in the book. According to F. Adetowun Ogunsheye, writing in *Présence Africaine*, one of the things which strikes a visitor arriving in Nigeria is the economic activities of Nigerian women. Sixty-six percent of the commerce of distribution is in their hands. Yet the authors write "Business in Nigeria has long been and still is in the hands of foreigners. . . . It is only recently that Nigerians have attempted to try their skill in the competitive world of business."

This survey and analysis of the New Nigerian Elite provides information about those persons in Nigeria with prestige and power and should be helpful to those interested in understanding those responsible for what is happening in Nigeria today.

IRENE DIGGS
Morgan State College
Baltimore, Md.

MONTCLAIR'S LEADERSHIP — *Mrs. Octavia Catlett, president Montclair, N. J., branch and NAACP president Arthur Spingarn, display Kivie Kaplan award given branch for its outstanding leadership.* BOTTOM: *E. R. Braithwaite (center), author of recently published* To Sir, With Love, *looks at 16th century epic poem by Juan Latino, first Negro writer to be published in Europe. With him is Arthur Spingarn and Mrs. Jean Hutson, curator, Schomburg Collection, New York City.*

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